THE

Complete Jockey;

Or the moſt exact

RULES and METHODS

To be obſerved for the training up of

RACE-HORSES.

SHEWING,

How to prepare them for any Heats or Courſes, with the manne of their Keepings, Inſtructions for their Dreſſing and Looking tc their Scourings, Diets, Matches, and Racings, with every Parti cular to be obſerved therein; the like not publiſhed to the Worl before.

To which is added,

The moſt Experienced way for Buying Horſes; and Inſtructions t avoid being Cheated upon the like occaſion; with a relation of tl Cheats and Tricks the *Jockies* and *Horſe-Courſers* put on tl unexpert Buyers.

Written for the Pleaſure and Profit of all Gentlemen and others, who take delight in any thing of this Nature.

LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1695.

OF

Race-Horſes.

CHAP. I.

The beſt Method, and ſpeedieſt way for Ordering of Race-Horſes, to fit them for any Match in what Eſtate ſoever they be.

AT ſuch time as a Horſe is matched, (or deſigned to be matched) for a Race, or Courſe, let him, to whom the Horſe belongs, or whoſoever ſhall have the ordering of that Affair, be very circumſpect in obſerving the Condition or Ability of Body in which the Horſe is at the time of ſuch his being matched, which chiefly ought to be taken notice of in three ſeveral Rules or Methods, the which I here ſhall undertake to lay down for the better ſatisfaction of thoſe whom it hereafter may concern.

1 The firſt of which is, if your Horſe be Foggy, Groſs, or over-fat when he has been lately taken from Graſs, or Soil.

2. The ſecond likewiſe to be obſerved is, If he be more than ordinary Lean, either by reaſon of two hard Riding, or any Diſeaſe has pulled him down by hindring his feeding.

3. Thirdly, If he be in good plight, and has had good keeping, dealt well by, and moderately rid or exerciſed

Now in the firſt of theſe you cannot take leſs than two Months, or ten Weeks, to bring your Horſe into a fit condition for a Match, which muſt be done by moderately Dieting him and often Exerciſing him, which waſts the ſuperfluous greaſe, and makes him long-winded, both which will make him more fit and apt to win the Wager laid upon his Head.

As for the Second, If your Horſe be exceeding poor, then about ſix Weeks ſpace muſt be allowed, with good feeding and moderate exerciſe.

Now for the Third and Laſt of the fore-mentioned conditions, which is a *medium* betwixt both; leſſer time will ſerve to fit him for the match you do deſign to have him run. About a Month or five Weeks will be ſufficient, if you obſerve the Dieting of him, which muſt be indifferently well.

But ſeeing I have given you an account of the particular Eſtates or Conditions of Horſes; So now I muſt give you ſome cautions therein to be obſerved: Firſt then, note if your Horſe be fat and unwieldy, you muſt have a regard to his Exerciſe, for if he be over-free, and is willing to put out his ſtrength and abilities to the utmoſt, ſo that his fleſh quickly fall away, you muſt reſtrain him, and not put him to too hard Exerciſe, for he cannot bear it like thoſe, who are hardy by nature, and grow fat with any Diet, or any reaſonable Exerciſe.

Yet farther, if your Horſe be in a poor condition by any hard or ill uſage or diſorder of Body, yet notwithſtanding any thing in the like nature, grows quickly into good liking, and ſo continues for a conſiderable time; you need not, neither ſhall you be ſo tender of him as in the caſe of that juſt before mentioned, nor at all reſtrain him from his Exerciſe, for if you do, he will ſoon grow unfit for your purpoſe.

Thus far have I thought fit to inſtruct ſuch as are unskilful, or have not the moſt expedient Method, for preparing Horſes for Races.

And now I think it moſt convenient to give my Reader a full ſatisfaction and ample inſtruction as to the dieting and uſing of Horſes, and lay open the ſecrets moſt neceſſary to be obſerved by all according to truth and the moſt innate Sincerity. And firſt of the fat Horſe, becauſe in him are comprehended the other two, by reaſon he may be made lean, or between both, as the Maſter of him thinks moſt convenient, *&c.*

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The way and manner of dieting or feeding a Horſe to fit him for a Race, being Fat or Groſs, immediately after his being taken from Paſture or Soil, as to the firſt two weeks.

NOW if you lay a Wager, or match a fat or unwieldy Horſe, which has been made ſo, either by being kept at graſs in long idleneſs; or ſtanding at his Stall, and there over-laviſhly fed; to bring him to a fit condition to perform your expectation, for the firſt Fort-night you muſt be up as ſoon as day appears, if not before, to attend him, and having put on his Bridle, which you muſt be ſure always to let hang upon the Rack cloſe by him, dipped either in Beer or Ale, which will not only put him in mind of his being rid, but alſo make him the more familiar with it, and love it the better when on. This being done, cleanſe the Stable of the filth, and then fall to dreſſing of him, which according to the beſt method, is as follows.

Firſt, Curry him well in every part, but begin with the Head, then his Neck, Back, and Hinder-parts, after that his Shoulders and Fore-legs as low as the Knees, that done, uſe your duſting Cloth, or ſomething in the like nature, and with it duſt him over in every part, then rub him well with your hard bruſh, beginning firſt at the Head, and omitting no place whatſoever there, as the Temples, Noſe, Ears, Under-jaws, and Fore-head, then proceed to the others parts as before, not forgetting his ſhanks, nor ſetting on of his Hoofs, going backwards by degrees till the whole Body be well rubbed, after that take your wet hand and ſtroke him over gradularly, not leaving him rough nor wet in any part. Then with your wet hands or a ſoft Cloth rub gently his Yard, Teſticles, Sheath, Ears, between his Thighs, and all other private places whatſoever: After which, with a Hair-cloth or any other hard Cloth, if that be wanting, rub him over again, being ſure to obſerve the rubbing of his Face well, as his Cheeks, between his Jaws, and on his Fore-head, the riſing of his Neck, and Fetlocks, and other places as you ſhall ſee occaſion.

Which

Which being well done, take a clean woollen cloth ſomething fine, and cleanſe him with the ſame, beginning at the Head, and ſo proceeding as you were taught before, leaving no part unrubbed; Laſtly, with a Curry-comb well wetted, comb out the Main and Tail very decently; thus much for rubbing and cleanſing; which is as neceſſary in the ordering of Race-Horſes, as their meat. The next thing to be obſerved is, to cover his Body with a large Cloth for that purpoſe, either of thick Kerſy or thin Stuff according to the ſeaſon of the Year, or as heat or cold ſhall beſt agree with the nature of the Horſe, upon which put his Saddle, girting the foremoſt Girth very hard, but the other ſlack; then under it thruſt two wiſps of clean ſtraw, which may ſtretch it to an equal ſtraightneſs with the firſt, then putting a thick Breaſt-cloth on you may mount, but if you pleaſe you may firſt ſpurt ſome Beer or Ale into his mouth, which will make him champ and feel his Bit the ſooner, and be ſure that your Stable be made clean before you bring your Horſe in again, the Dung and foul Litter being laid at the door, and it well ſtored with freſh; for if the Horſe ſtand not upon good ſtore of Litter, and have it likewiſe to lie dry in, he will not thrive well nor ſeem half ſo pleaſant as he will with it; for which purpoſe of all the ſtraw, Wheat-ſtraw is the beſt, and muſt be uſed on this occaſion unleſs it cannot be got, and then the next to it is Oat-ſtraw, for both Rye and Barley-ſtraws do much annoy your Horſe, by reaſon the one doth cauſe him to be much troubled with the heart-burn, and the other to looſen him, and make him ſcour extremely.

Being thus upon his back, you muſt ride him eaſily for the ſpace of half an hour, for if you gallop or ſtrain him preſently you do him much injury, by reaſon that it ſtretches his Sinews too much on the ſudden, which is apt to ingender cold humours in the Joints and Nerves, ſo that the Horſe will be ſtiff after it, if not carefully, if not quickly remedied by bathing his Legs with Oil of Swallows or Earth-worms; but after by gentle riding they are made pliable, you may gallop him eaſily, but let it be by any means upon plain and firm ground, or if you live near any ſteep Hills, whoſe aſcent is ſmooth and firm, let it be up them, then walk him down in your hand, a foot pace, or a ſmall amble, that ſo he may cool by degrees; the beſt time to begin to exerciſe is before the Sun riſe, or as ſoon as it is riſen at the fartheſt, then after his breathing

breathing, when he begins to be cool, lead him to ſome pleaſant Spring or River, and there let him drink his fill.

Then gallop him again, but not too hard, when you have done ſo, for about the ſpace of a quarter of an hour, bring him again to the Brook or River, and let him drink if he ſo pleaſes, but if not, then give him a gentle courſe or two to raiſe thirſt in him, the which no doubt will do it, for take this as a general Rule, that before and after water, you be ſure to breath him gently.

After he hath drank three times, and been breathed the like number, you may bring him home, and coming to the Stable-door, where the Dung and the foul Litter is laid, let him ſtand upon it; after you are alighted from his back for ſome time, and by ſoftly tapping or hitting his hinder Legs with your ſwitch or whip, make him ſtretch them as far as he can backwards, and by pleaſant whiſtling provoke him to Urine, which if he refuſe to do once or twice, yet at laſt he will do it freely; and thereby you will preſerve your Stable from filth and noiſomneſs, which otherways would much offend the Horſe.

He being come into the Stable, rub his Fore-Legs with wiſps of clean Straw, putting all your ſtrength thereto, but firſt, be ſure to tie his Head up cloſe to the Rack in his Bridle, then his Breaſt, or Fore-cloth being taken off, rub his Head, Breaſt, and Neck. After that, unlooſe his Body-Cloth, and rub him well in every part, but eſpecially in the Saddle-place, his Saddle being hung up in his ſight; and after he hath been well rubbed with dry Cloths, cover him up again with a linen coverer, and upon that put his woollen Cloth, or more if the Weather be cold, if warm, they will be ſufficient, but be ſure to obſerve they are dry when you put them on.

After you have girted them cloſe upon him, ſtop in little wiſps of light ſtraw quite round him, between the Cloths and the Girts, let them by no means be knotty or hard, leſt they hinder him of his ſleep, and make him lie uneaſie by hurting his ſides; when he is thus cloathed, cleanſe his feet, by pulling out the gravel or earth that they may have got into them, and with warm Cow-dung ſtop the ſame up cloſe; after that is done, put about half a ſmall armful of Hay, that is very ſweet and good, into his rack, bound up as hard as poſſibly you can bind it, but firſt let it be cleared from Duſt or Seeds as well as may be, and take not off his Bridle till he has

has eat it or moſt of it, for it being bound up hard will make him pull it with more than ordinary eagerneſs, and then conſequently he muſt eat it with a good ſtomach, but let him not ſtand above one hour and a half in his Bridle, but having taken it off rub well his Face, the ridge of his Neck, and each part of his Head with a rough Cloth made of Flax or Hemp, but the latter is the beſt, becauſe if it be new, the ſmell of it is very wholeſome, and being apt to make him ſneeze, will thereby cleanſe his Head of groſs and crude humours lodged therein.

This being done, cleanſe the Manger of all the ſcattered Hay, or other things offenſive that may be in it, then take about two double handfuls of the beſt old Oats that are free from Chaff or Seeds, be ſure they be the largeſt and fulleſt you can get, for the goodneſs of Oats is known by their weight, ſuch as many do call *Polonian* Oats, or ſome more vulgarly cut Oats, for theſe of neceſſity are wholeſomeſt and beſt; for if you give your Horſe thoſe that are muſty or wet, they will cauſe ſeveral little riſings in the Horſes Body, or more properly termed ſwellings, and ſuch as be not old breed little worms in the Belly and cauſe pain; it is very hurtful for to give your Horſe any Oats that are not throughly dreſſed, for they will not only cheat him in his feeding, but make him ſlight them; nor are black ones to be allowed of, unleſs in time of neceſſity, and then they are not wholeſom.

Therefore be ſure when you give him his portion of Oats, which muſt not exceed a quart at a time, you muſt ſift them ſo, that all the light Oats and Husks may fall away, and whatſoever elſe you imagine offenſive, as Duſt or Seeds, Straw or other Grain, after which put them into the Manger; and obſerve whether he eat them heartily or not, if he do, you may ſupply him with the like quantity again, ordering them as the former, ſo depart and leave him to himſelf till about ten or eleven of the Clock, at which time you coming again to him rub his Head, Face, and Neck, with the Hempen Cloth before recited, then give him another like quantity of Oats or ſomewhat more, order them alſo in the like manner before you give them to him, after which leave him for the ſpace of two hours, and let him remain during that time in as much darkneſs as your Stable is capable of, and not only then, but always in your abſence; for the more obſcure and dark he is kept, the better will he eat his meat, and the better will he take his reſt;

for

for note, a Horſe will ſeldom lie down in a Stable that is very light, unleſs he be much wearied either with ſtanding or Travel; to cauſe the more darkneſs many are uſed to line their Stables, or at leaſt the Stall where the Horſe deſigned for Race ſtands, with Sacking or Canvas; not only to make it dark, but to keep him the warmer, by ſheltring him from wind and duſt.

After the end of the ſaid two hours which is about one of the Clock; you muſt viſit him again, and give him another the like quantity of Oats ordered as the former, and rub his head, neck, and face, as before; which done, give him a ſmall bundle of Hay hard twiſted together, and let him alone to eat that by himſelf, and ſo let him continue till four of the Clock if the days be long, but if ſhort, not paſt three.

Then according to the time come to him again, and the Stable being well cleanſed, wet the Bit of his Bridle in Beer, and ſo faſten the Reins of it to the Rack as ſoon as you have put it on, which being done, take off his cloths and dreſs him according to what you were taught in the morning; he being well dreſſed, bring him forth and put his Saddle upon his Cloths as formerly, and endeavour to make him piſs upon his Dung and old Litter caſt without the Stable, then as ſoon as you pleaſe you may mount him, and ride him as in the morning, only let this difference be generally obſerved, that you ride him not up any hills that are ſteep in the evening, but upon the plaineſt and firmeſt ground you can find; or if you will for change, ſometimes in ſmooth, green Meadows that are dry, or by running waters if they lie convenient, or that there be any near you; and let him take all the Air he can, and often ſuffer him to gaze upon the Stream, but ſuffer him not to ſtand ſtill, but keep him in a continual motion either Galloping or ſhort Pacing which many give the term of racking; if he at any time as you lead him in or out of his Stable, offer to ſmell to any Horſe-dung though not his own, hinder him not, for that will cauſe him to evacuate and fit him the better for his meat.

When he is well watred and well aired at the cool of the day (or if it be within night it matters not) bring him home (for note, there is nothing better to rid him of groſs and foul hmours than to be abroad with him early and late) and when he is come to the Stable, obſerve that nothing, according to former ordering of

him be omitted, but all done with care and diligence, the which I hope by this time you have ſo well taken notice of that I need not to repeat it over again; let his diet be likewiſe the ſame, and let him ſtand at it by himſelf two hours or more, according to the Seaſon of the Year, in his cloths; in Winter you may let him ſtand till nine before he has his Bait for all night, in Summer later if you pleaſe; then coming to viſit him you muſt give him near three pints of Oats ſifted, dreſs him in every part, give him a ſmall bundle of Hay in his Rack, and after having raiſed his Litter leave him till the enſuing morning.

When betimes you muſt abroad with him again and uſe him as you have been taught, ſo that in the ſpace of two weeks you may bring him to ſuch a paſs, as he will be fit to ride or take any moderate heat, but beware how you ſtrain him too much, for it will do him a great injury; thus having after the exacteſt manner inſtructed you as to the firſt fortnights keeping, I ſhall next proceed to give you Rules and Methods for giving him Courſes, or as ſome term them Heats, *&c.*

CHAP. III.

Orders moſt carefully to be obſerved in the Courſing or Heating your Horſe.

TO begin with which, I muſt inform you that you muſt not give above two Courſes in a Week, for if you do you will ſpend him too much, although he be never ſo luſty, and thereby weaken him and make him unfit for your Race.

The next thing to be obſerved is, that one of the times muſt be upon the day you deſign he ſhall run the Match; the two days muſt be as equally diſtant from each other as you can divide the Week, therefore you ought to make your Match accordingly; Mondays and Fridays, or Tueſdays and Saturdays are the fitteſt if you can ſo model the affair, for thoſe days have the moſt diſtance between them; if your Match be deſigned on the Monday let that and Friday be his heating days.

But if on *Tueſday* or *Wedneſday*, then *Saturday* muſt be the other that muſt ſerve to both, becauſe it is unſeemly to do it on the *Sunday*, and ſo you may obſerve of whatſoever day it ſhall fall out to be, that you keep as near as you can an equal diſtance of time between his Courſes or Heats.

But again, you muſt be ſure to obſerve in what weather you ride him at ſuch times, for if it be wet, that is, if it either Rain, Snow, or Hail, you muſt not give him any heat till ſuch time it be fair, unleſs neceſſity urge it, as when it rains moſt part of the Week or ſo; and then you muſt chuſe the time when it holds up beſt, and let him be covered very warm, not only his Body, but his Head, Neck, Ears, Breaſt and Shoulders; for his Head you muſt provide a covering made with little bags to put his ears in, and be ſure you keep him abroad as little time as poſſible, for the damp raw Air will at ſuch times indanger much his health.

But to the laſt particular that is to be taken notice of in this Chapter; be ſure if the weather be fair and ſerene, get him dreſſed and abroad with him as ſoon as day-light appears, but not before, by reaſon it is very incommodious in this caſe both to the Horſe and Man, and thus much concerning his Courſes or Heats, which is the moſt neceſſary thing to be obſerved in preparing him for your Match; now to the ſecond order of his Keeping and Feeding.

CHAP. IV.

The manner of his ſecond Fortnights Feeding, and the care to be obſerved therein.

IN this as in the former, you muſt be circumſpect to obſerve the cleaning of his Stall, giving freſh Litter, and keep it lighted up that his Bed may be always ſoft, and the old with his Dung and Stale caſt out at the Stable-door, then when you come to him in the Morning give him a quart or ſomewhat more of well dreſſed Oats, dreſſed as you were taught before, e'er you put on his Bridle, which being eaten, dreſs him in every part with ſuch

cloths, bruſhes, and combs, as you formerly have done, which being perfected according to the beſt of your skill, ſurſingle on his cloths, and then ſet his Saddle upon his back and ride him abroad, galloping and racking him moderately, and between each time of ſo doing water him, and let his bringing home and Stabling be in each particular obſerved as in the foregoing fortnight, the which you have been ſo amply taught that I think there is no need of repeating it over again, only this take notice of, which is not yet laid down; when you have brought him into his Stall before you pull off his Bridle take a wiſp of the beſt hay you can get, and holding it hard in your hand after it is well duſted, let him eat it thence, and give him all the occaſion you can to pull hard at it, and if he devour it with a good Appetite ſupply him with more, and do ſo three times at leaſt if he will eat it, for by ſo doing you will bring him to be familiar with you and win much upon his good nature; when he refuſes to eat or that you think he has eaten enough, take off his bridle after he has ſtood in it about an hour, then rub him all over and dreſs him as formerly, which ended, give his Bait of Oats in quantity and manner as has been often declared, but by no means forget to ſift them. Then having his diet-bread by you pretty ſtale, which muſt be about three days old at leaſt, it being then the wholeſomeſt and moſt commodious for him to eat, and after having eaten it to digeſt; the manner of making it according to the moſt skilful preſcribers is as you ſhall be ſhewed in the following Chapter.

CHAP. V.

The firſt Diet to be given in the ordering your Race-Horſe, and the way to make it.

FIrſt, to make this Diet-bread you muſt take half a buſhel of the beſt Horſe-beans, well ſifted from any Seeds or Husks, or three pecks, if your Horſe be a great feeder; to the latter you muſt put one peck of the beſt Wheat you can get, to the former quantity proportionably; you may grind them, divided if you pleaſe, and

and ſo mingle them afterwards, but in my opinion they will be beſt ground together, after which dreſs the meal as fine as you can, ſo that there be few or no husks or bran left in it; then take the beſt Ale-yeſt you can get, by no means let it be ſour or dirty, about three quarts will do, and put to that as much water as will juſt make the Meal up into Dough, which muſt be kneaded with all your ſtrength in a Trow, or ſome ſuch like thing for that purpoſe. If you are not ſtrong enough to knead it with your hands you may tread it with your feet, being ſure to leave no knobs in it, when it is throughly kneaded, cover it from the duſt and let it remain the ſpace of an hour, then knead it again, and after you have ſo done make your Loaves up about the bigneſs of ſix-penny-loaves or bigger if you pleaſe, and after you have baked them exceeding well in an Oven, take them out, ſet them trans-verſe to cool, that is, with their bottoms upwards.

When you have kept them three days, which you muſt do e'er you give any of them to your Horſe for fear of making of him ſick, which if they do, he will refuſe to eat it for the future.

The next thing to be obſerved is, that if the bread be moiſt or clammy, ſo that it ſtick to his mouth and he cannot freely ſwallow it, or do ſeem not to like it, you muſt cut it into thin ſlices and dry it in the Sun, or if the Sun ſhine not, in ſome Stove or by the Fire, but not too hard, then take it and mix it with his portion of Oats by ſmalling it amongſt them, ſo that then he will eat it freely, and it will do him no harm, but be ſure to pare away the cruſt, but note that you muſt never give it him alone, but always being crumbled and mixed with his Oats, the quantity of Bread you ſo mix muſt not exceed three or four ſlices at a time.

You having given him one bait, in the morning, about eleven or twelve a-clock viſit him again, and after well dreſſing him give him his bait or portion of diet, as before, both of Bread and Oats.

About two of the Clock or ſomewhat later if you deſign not to courſe him the following day, and ſo take the diſtance of time as has been formerly obſerved in all his diets, only let his motions be curiouſly obſerved and each action taken notice of, for by that you may know in what liking or eſtate of body he is, and how he thrives upon his diet.

Again obſerve, that if you deſign to heat him the day following you muſt not from the time juſt before mentioned give him

any

any bread with his Oats, but let him eat them by themſelves, and when he has eat them put him on his Bridle and dreſs him well in each part, the manner of which I hope we need not now declare; then his cloth being put on in decent manner, clap on his Saddle and ride him abroad in the Air, gallop and rack him gently and let him take his watrings as before, them bringing him home let him ſtale and dung at the door if you can get him to do it; and being brought into the Stable, after rubbing down give him his portion of Oats, but no Hay, for that is not convenient before a heat.

Now I have given you a moſt exact account concerning the ordering and dieting your horſe, the next thing neceſſary is, to inform you what Muzzles are moſt convenient for Race-Horſes, and what is the occaſion of their being put on, and the danger that there is in ſome of them.

Firſt then, Muzzles were made to prevent horſes from biting and tearing their Racks, Mangers, and Stalls, to keep them from eating Loume or Mud-walls, their own Litter or the like, which is very dangerous and hurtful to them, for it is not requiſite they ſhould eat any thing without your knowledge, or what you give them.

But as for theſe Muzzles there are many kinds, ſome cloſe, ſome broad, others with little round holes in them, theſe are commonly made of Leather which often proves very annoiable to your Horſe.

Firſt then, any Leather that is alumed is very hurtful to the head by reaſon of its ſharp ſcent and ſaltneſs, the next is that which is greaſed or dreſſed with courſe Oil, the ſmell of which often makes your Horſes head-ake, and cauſes him to leave his meat, be ſick and hard bound, ſo that he cannot dung kindly.

Now there are another kind of Muzzles that are very requiſite which are much in uſe, which are made of pack-thread or whip-cord. Theſe are moſt convenient in the Summer-time and will not offend the horſe, if you waſh them once in two or three days or have freſh ones to put on.

Another ſort there are which are commonly uſed in Winter, which are made of ſtrong Canvas fit for the head of your Horſe, ſo far as need requires, and bound with ſtrong filleting, on one ſide a loop being made, and on the other a ſtring to faſten it round his Poll, and under his Chaps; ſome for warmth uſe to put double

double Canvas, but take notice there muſt be a breathing Place with net-work juſt againſt his mouth and noſtrils to let the Air in and out, or elſe if it be hard tied on it will go near to ſtifle him.

Thus much as touching Muzzles, now I will return again to the ordering your Horſe, and give you a farther account of ſeveral other particulars in the management of him, beyond what has already been diſcourſed upon.

If in the enſuing morning, you coming to viſit your horſe find him laid, raiſe him not, but let him reſt, but if he be upon his Legs take a quart of Oats and waſh them well in Beer or Ale, then dry them indifferently well and give him them to eat; and when he has ſo eaten them, put on his Bridle and rub him down exceeding well, after that put on all his cloths and then for Saddling of him; after which, hold up his head as high as you can reach, and into his mouth break a new-laid Egg and oblige him to ſwallow it, after which ſpurt ſome Beer into his mouth and carry him abroad to Air, obſerving at the door as formerly. Being mounted, ride him gently, and by degrees increaſe his pace till it come to a gallop, and if he be ſo enclined let him ſmell to any Horſe's dung he meets with upon the Road.

Now I ſhall give you another inſtruction worth obſerving; that is, the day you are deſigned to run the Race when you come within a mile or leſs of the ſtarting goal or poſt for that purpoſe aſſigned; take off his cloths, which being done clap your Saddle upon his back, ſending ſome perſon with his cloths to the end of the Race intended, and ride him on gently till you come to the weighing or ſtarting poſt; ſhew him the poſt and make him as far as he is capable, ſenſible of what he is deſigned for to be done withal.

The Signal for the ſtart being given put him on at near three quarters ſpeed, or if his ſtrength will allow it, more, but be ſure you put him not to more than he is able to perform, hold the Reins pretty ſtreight in your hand, but by no means check him in his Courſe, but let him run on chearfully, and give him all the encouragement you can, and ſo let him run the whole Race through.

If you, during the Courſe find his ſtrength to fail him, or that he begin to yield, give him what eaſe you can, and do not force him to too great a ſwiftneſs, but uſe him ſo that he may be at all times

well

well pleaſed with his courſes and free to run, and ſo in a ſhort time you bring him to perfection, but if he be any way diſcouraged at firſt, he will never perform according to your Expectation.

Now the next thing material to be obſerved is upon what ground you run, and then conſider which ground your horſe takes moſt delight to run upon, for this may turn to your great advantage, the which you may beſt take notice of in his Heats or in his firſt Race, whether it be ſmooth, rough, dry, wet, or a little riſing that he moſt eagerly covets, and for the future chuſe it if poſſible in all your Races.

When the Race is ended, wherein if he have been exceeding hard put to it, by no means let him ſtand ſtill but gallop him moderately about ſome green Field, the better to let him take breath by degrees and cool accordingly, the which when you find he has pretty well done, have him into ſome dry gravel-pit or other deep place out of the wind, or if there be none convenient, then to the thickeſt Buſhes or Trees you can meet with, and there having his cloths ready, with a large blunt knife or ſome old piece of Iron or Wood flat like a Ruler, yet having a blunt edge, ſcrape the ſweat off from his Body, laying the ſtrength of both your hands to the ſame till none appear in any part, and between whiles give your horſe a turn or two, and then ſcrape him again till he has done ſweating, at which time pull off his Saddle and ſcrape the place on which it was; likewiſe then with dry cloths, rub him in all parts, not omitting any place, exceeding well, put on his cloths and girt his Saddle on upon them, immediately after which you muſt gallop him gently for a conſiderable ſpace, then rub him ſlightly not taking off his cloths, eſpecially from his head and neck; then you may alight and walk him in your hand about the Heath or Field, but be ſure you ſuffer him not to graze if he ſhould offer it, and when you perceive him cool and dry, ride him home gently; you may gallop him ſoftly if you pleaſe; when you come home to the Stable-door endeavour to make him piſs and dung, but beware you put him not into the Stable till he be quite dry and very cool, where being entred faſten his bridle to the Rack, and have this following doſe in readineſs, which you muſt give him in a drenching horn, or ſome ſuch like thing, which will cleanſe his body and much help nature to recover ſtrength, if he be any ways weakned by his running.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

The Doſe or Scouring is made thus.

FIrſt, get a Pint of the beſt Canary, and add to it one ounce, three drams of clarified Roſin beat into powder, and ſtir it about in the Wine, then add more, half a pint of Olive-Oil the beſt that can be got,(for if it any ways ſtink it will make your horſe ſick and cauſe him to caſt it up again) and mix it well with the former, then take an ounce and three quarters, or if you will, two ounces of Sugar-Candy, beat it ſmall and put it to the reſt, all which being well mixed together place them in an earthen Veſſel upon a gentle fire till they boil, then take it off and let it ſtand till it be blood-warm, and ſo give it your Horſe; if he refuſe to take it you muſt force him to it by pouring it down his throat, and holding up his head till he have quite ſwallowed it down.

The virtue of it is to take away by ſcouring and ſometimes by gentle Sweat all foul and groſs humors, that too much heat or overſtreining had cauſed to gather in the Stomach and Bowels, it diſſolves crewdy greaſe that having been melted is again ſettled in hard knobs, and brings it away in what part ſoever; in fine, there is not a wholſomer drink can be given to any horſe, eſpecially after running.

CHAP. VII.

The Way and Method of looking to, and keeping your Horſe after he has taken this Potion.

WHen the Horſe has taken it, then immediately rub his Legs and pull off his Saddle and all other his cloths, leaving him nothing on, then curry him well, and after bruſh him, and with a duſting cloth duſt him, and again with a new hempen cloth or cloth of hair, rub his body in every part, but in ſo do-

ing your greateſt pains muſt be about his head, neck, and breaſt; this being perfected put on his cloths and keep him as warm as poſſible, and put ſeveral handfuls of ſtraw under his girts, and then let him remain without either meat or drink for the ſpace of two hours, during which time you muſt watch him, and ſeldom let him ſtand ſtill for fear of getting cold, during the time the Potion is in working; nay, ſleep or ſtanding ſtill (which he will chuſe if he be left alone to himſelf) are alike dangerous, by reaſon that the blood and vital Spirits have not their operation ſo well as in times of motion, nor the heat of the body power to force up the humors that lie as it were abſconded in the ſeveral parts. When he has ſtood in his Bridle, and faſted ſo long as is before-mentioned, or if you think convenient ſomewhat longer; then take ears of wheat about one hundred, and offer them to him to eat, but let them not be bearded in any-wiſe; but e'er you ſuffer him to take them, feel him all over in what condition or eſtate of body he is, and if you find him ſweat on a ſudden or any cold clamm over-ſpread his Limbs, which many call a cold ſweat, or if you obſerve him to pant, tremble, or fetch his breath ſhort, with-hold your hand and give not any thing; for if you do, it will much indanger him, theſe being the Symptoms that the Potions has not done working, but that it is ſtriving with the vicious humors and foul indigeſtures of the Body, therefore put on his ſlip and taking off his Bridle ſtop all the Lights of the Stable, the better to keep it dark, and ſecure your Horſe from too much Air, and let him take his eaſe in your abſeuce for the ſpace of two hours or more, by which time the Potion will have done working and his ſickneſs will paſs away.

Then coming to him again, if you find him well you may give him the ears of wheat by four or five at a time till the whole parcel is waſted, after that if he will eat any more you may ſuffer him to have the like quantity again, and after them a ſmall bundle of Hay bound up very hard and thrown into his Rack, but during the time of his eating it, be ſure to rub him over as you have been taught; but more eſpecially his head.

Within the hour following give him his quantity of Oats as before, mingling with them a pint of husked Beans, as clean from husks and duſt as can be, then take three ſlices of bread and (the cruſt being cut away) crumble them among the Oats and Beans, and ſo give them to him, and after he has eaten them

them let him ſtand about two hours and a half, or three if you pleaſe.

Then coming to him give him ſome Bait again of each the ſame parcel as before, then dreſs him down well and put on his cloth, but put not on his Saddle, nor back him, neither let him have any water that night, but keep him within doors, for if you do otherwiſe you will endanger your horſe.

CHAP. VIII.

The manner of making theſe Balls and their Virtue, with an account of what Diſeaſes they are moſt powerful to cure.

TAke the powder of *Elicampane*-Roots, *Cummin*-ſeeds and *Fenugreek*-Seeds, of each two ounces beaten and ſifted as fine as you can poſſible, to which put two ounces of Sugar-candy, brown if you pleaſe, beat that likewiſe; fine flower of Brimſtone the like quantity, one ounce of the juice of *Liquorice*, then wetting them with half a pint of White-wine, ſet them over the fire, after which take one ounce of the Chymical oil of *Aniſeeds*, and three ounces of the Syrup of *Colts-foot*, add to theſe of *Olive*-oil, *Honey*, and Syrup or melted Sugar, all of them being the beſt you can get, one pint and a half, that is, of each half a pint, proportionable, then mingle all theſe Ingredients together, and thicken them into paſte with fine wheat-flower, and ſo make them up into Balls for your uſe; you muſt not make them above the bigneſs beforementioned, or if you pleaſe you may make them up as you uſe them; put them or the Paſte up into a gally-pot and ſtop it cloſe, and it will keep a long time.

For the uſe of them take theſe inſtructions, for their virtues are very great.

Firſt then, if you uſe them for any ſickneſs or dulneſs in your Horſe, anoint or rub them over with ſweet Oil or Butter, and ſo give them to him each Morning as you were taught before, and after give him a gentle breathing and let him drink, but if the weather be foul, take him not out.

But if for cold, or any infirmity in his Stomach, you may give them to him till you perceive it is waſted and gone.

The Virtues of them are for ſeveral other things, as Glanders, Heavineſs to purge away any molten greaſe, to recover a loſt Sto-

mach, Faintings, and Heart-Qualms, and to make any tolerable Horſe fat to admiration, but to your Race-Horſes you muſt give for ſtrengthning and cheriſhing the Spirits. But now to the fourth and laſt fortnight for preparing your Horſe, which muſt begin with his laſt diet.

CHAP. IX.

The manner of making his laſt Diet.

IN this you muſt uſe three Pecks of Wheat, and but one of Beans, and let them be ground together upon the black Stones as ſmall as poſſible they can be, then dreſs it through an exceeding fine dreſſing-cloth; for note, that every Bread muſt be finer than the former: Then put to it the fore-mentioned quantity of Ale-Yeſt, but be ſure it be not ſowre, nor the Grounds. Then knead it together, and make it up into Loaves as formerly; but to this, above what has been ſpoken of, you muſt add the Whites of two or three and twenty Eggs, and inſtead of water put milk, ſo much as will make it up.

They being baked, let them ſtand their uſual time, and then cut the Cruſt away, or as ſome call it, chip them, after which, dry a quart of Oats well, and after that ſift them, ſo that there be no defect left in them, to which, put your Beans in like manner ordered, and at the uſual times, give them all three, mingled together to him.

As for his Heating and Courſing-days, the firſt week they muſt be punctually obſerved, but the ſecond you muſt abate him one, that is, heat him but once, and that muſt be *Mondays* heat. After he has ſtood one hour more in his Bridle, you may take three pints of Oats, and ſteep them in Beer or Ale for a ſhort time, and then give them to him, and they will much cheriſh him, and allay his thirſt.

This being done, about an hours ſpace after, you ſhall give him the former quantity of Beans, Oats, and Bread in the ſame order, and manner, or if you think it more convenient, you may give them ſeveral, and not mingle them; let him by no means want for feeding at night, for when you make him his laſt, give him not only his Bait, but leave him a bundle of Hay in his Rack bound up very hard.

Next

Next Morning, as ſoon as day appears, you muſt give him his firſt diet, then rub him well in every part; after which, put on his cloths and air him, that is, ride him abroad, and uſe him as formerly, permitting him to drink freely; both Gallop and Rack him, but do not ride him hard.

When you return, dreſs him, and feed him with Oats, Beans, and Bread, as heretofore, and ſome Hay, but not ſo much as you were uſed to give him.

As for your heating days, they muſt likewiſe be obſerved in all points as formerly, nor upon any occaſion neglected, unleſs upon ſuch as has been declared, nor muſt you encreaſe them, nor ſtrain your Horſe more than you were wont; four heats or courſes will be ſufficient for the firſt fortnight, and four purges or ſcouring for the whole time of his being made fit for Racing, all which muſt be obſerved with diligence and caution, according to the forementioned Methods and Inſtructions; but now to the third, *&c.*

CHAP. X.

The third Fortnights Dieting and Ordering your Horſe.

NOw for the manner of Making his Bread, it muſt be as followeth, finer than formerly was wont, muſt it be made; therefore take but two pecks of Beans, and with fine Wheat make it up a Buſhel, let them be ground together as formerly, and dreſſed exceeding fine, ſo that there be hardly a Husk or a Bran to be ſeen; then with a like quantity of yeſt as before, mingle the meal and add water to it, ſo much as is juſt ſufficient to make it ſtick cloſe together; when it is well kneaded and worked up, you muſt bake it as you have been taught.

After which, it having ſtood about three days or ſomewhat more, pare away the Cruſt and give it your Horſe, (that is) three ſlices crumbled amongſt a quart of fine dreſſed Oats and a quart of ſplit Beans; your obſervance ſhall be in theſe as in the former two weeks, his Dreſſings, Airings, times of Feeding, and likewiſe his heating days muſt be particularly obſerved. And take notice of this,

That you muſt not, after he has been heated, give him any of the Scowring, but that being laid aſide, give him in the room of it Balls about the bigneſs of a Pullets Egg, which are great Cordi-

als,

als and reſtoratives,and you muſt give him one at a time; thus ſitting in the Saddle or otherwiſe if you pleaſe, hold up his head as high as is convenient, and put one of them into his Mouth and oblige him to ſwallow it, but before you give it him, you muſt rub him down, or according to your match; for you muſt not heat him for four or five days before you intend to run your Race, but you may air him very well, and give him gentle breathings, that he may in no wiſe loſe his wind, but give him none of the forementioned ſcouring drink.

One thing more I have conſidered to quicken his Spirits and make him lively, which is to burn *Storax*, *Olibanum*, *Frankincenſe* and *Benjamin* mixed together, which drive away all ill ſcents and airs, and there is nothing more wholeſom for the brain.

As likewiſe, when you give your Horſe his Oats, Beans and Bread, waſh the two former in neither Ale nor Beer, but take a pint of *Muſcadine*, and about the Whites of ten Eggs, and ſteep them therein,but you need not do this above four times in a week; at other times, give them to him dry as formerly.

Beware likewiſe how to give him any Hay, unleſs immediately after his heats, and then holding a ſmall wiſp in your hand, let him pull it thence by degrees, but if his Belly be apt to ſhrink up, you may give him more to keep it ſtreight.

Again, all the laſt week, if your Horſe be given to eat his Litter you muſt keep him muzzled as you have been formerly taught, but if he be not ſubject to the ſame,nor to eat any other foul thing, three days before you run him will be a ſufficient ſpace to keep him muzzled.

The day-morning before you intend to run him, you muſt air him gently, and when you have brought him home, dreſs him and rub him as formerly, and be ſure to diet him exceeding well, omitting no point, neither before nor after his being carried abroad,only towards night you may ſtint him of the third part of his uſual Bait, but let his laſt Diet be full Proportion, as likewiſe his dreſſing; another thing is alſo to be obſerved, which is, that you muſt not keep him out late, but let him be in his Stable at Sun-ſet or before, and likewiſe the day before the Match, you ſhall ſhooe him, poll him, and all things elſe that you ſhall think convenient for fitting him out in the beſt wiſe, but beware that it be not unskilfully performed, for then you may much injure your Horſe, or

give

give him ſome cauſe to be offended at your curioſity, or as many call it Adornment. It is reported by ſome who have had long experience in this way and manner of ordering of Horſes, that ſeveral are ſo skilful as to underſtand the meaning of ſuch ornaments, and what they are to be put to, the next day, which makes them conceive ſuch Pride that they will not eat any meat till the time they have run the Race, unleſs it be forced upon them.

It is true, all Authors that treat of Naturalities do affirm that horſes are moſt knowing and ſubtil Creatures, and that they are endued with many noble Qualities and generous Perfections.

Now for brading their Tails and Manes, and tying Ribbons on their fore-head, or at their ears, I hold altogether unneceſſary, for ſo doing does not only offend him, but many times hinders him in the performance of his Race, by reaſon that they make him caſt his head often to look at them, and if he has not been uſed to them, many times make him ſtart out of his way, and ſo loſe his ground; therefore in my opinion, only to comb out his Mane and Tail (and if they be too cumberſome you may clip them a little) is the beſt Method in that caſe.

Be ſure there be nothing left undone that you intend to do to him, till the morning he is to run, for if there be, it may chance to vex him, and thereupon ſome Horſes will grow ſullen and will not run freely.

The morning you are to run, make him a viſit before it is well light, and after you have pulled off his Muzzle and rubbed his head in every part thereof, offer him a quart of Oats ſteeped in a pint of Muskadine or Tent, but before you put them in bruiſe them a little, if he chance to refuſe it, put him ſome Oats in the whites of Eggs only; or to be better ſure of his eating, ſome of the beſt and fineſt Bread, and ſome whole Wheat, well ſifted and dreſſed, mingle with his Oats, in which you muſt uſe no Beans; but be ſure you give him but a little of any of theſe diets, for if you fill him he will be unfit for the Race and may fail your expectation, which otherwiſe he no doubt would have anſwered in each particular, to your great ſatisfaction.

If he empty not his Body freely, take him abroad and air him a little, and ſee if you can poſſibly get him to dung and urine, the which if he do (the which no doubt by this time you will have

taught

taught him to do) bring him into the Stable again, and put his Muzzle on; but on the contrary, if he will empty without any farther trouble in the Stable, 'tis needleſs to lead him out, and far better to let him remain till the time you are deſigned to run, or about half an hour before, according as the diſtance is from the place he is kept at to the ſtarting place.

Juſt as you are going to lead him, dip the Bit of his Bridle in Muskadine or Alicant, and then drawing off his Muzzle, draw on his bridle, but if you ſee him inclinable to empty, let him do it before, and to incite him to do it the more ſpeedily, give him about a pint of waſhed Oats, Bread and Wheat as before you did; then ſpread ſoft wax, ſuch as ſhoo-makers uſe, under your Girts and Saddle, which done girt it gently on his back, ſo that he ſcarcely feel it is on; then ſpread a large white Linen cloth over his Saddle, and over it all his other cloths, which likewiſe being ſlightly girt, ſtick wiſps under his Girts or Surſingles, but let them be very ſoft; then cover him with ſome piece of rich Tapeſtry or Cloth of State to make him ſhew gallant, after which pour down his throat with a drenching horn, one pint of Muſcadine, Alicant, or for want of either, Canary.

Then lead him forth with courage, and ſuffer him to move gently, and if he offer to ſmell to any dung, either old or new, ſuffer him by any means to do it, or if he offer not, endeavour to make him, for it will cauſe him to evacuate, which will much lighten him and help him in the Race; nay uſe double diligence herein, by leading him to ſuch places as you think will ſooneſt provoke him to it, as heaps of ruſhes, brakes, or heath, little buſhes, high tufted graſs, or the like; but if there happen to be no ſuch in your way, then you may ſpread, and light up ſome Straw under his feet, making it ruſtle; then whiſtle, and touch him gently with your ſwitch or whip to make him ſtretch, the which no doubt will effect your deſire.

Again, If he foam at mouth by champing hard upon his Bit or otherwiſe, you muſt take care to have a fine linen cloth ready to wipe it off, and a veſſel of fair cool water, to cleanſe and waſh his mouth ſtill as you obſerve the froth or foam to riſe.

Then having walked him gently to the place deſigned for ſtarting, you muſt take off all to his Saddle, and having rubbed him down with care in every part (which muſt be done with hard wiſp

wiſps) ſearch and cleanſe his feet, and ſpurt ſome water in his mouth; after which, your ſelf or whom you aſſign to ride him, may take his Back, and obſerving the fair ſtart, put him ſwiftly on, and run the Match.

——No doubt with good ſucceſs, for this manner of ordering will ſeldom fail your expectations, if your horſe in himſelf be but ſound and of good Mettl'd Limbs and ſtrength to bear him out.

Now I ſhall give the curious to underſtand as neceſſary a point belonging to horſes as has ever been diſcourſed of in any Tract whatſoever, the which will be very uſeful for all thoſe whoſe employ it is to trade in Horſes, and be as the Sailers Card, to direct them in that affair, and keep them from being over-ſeen, or cheated in any Market or Fair whatſoever; with each particular obſervation, rule and method to be taken notice of in the Limbs, body, and head, as eyes, mouth, noſe, ears, and the true manner to know a good Horſe from a bad.

But to begin, firſt, there are theſe things to be obſerved, if you will chuſe a Horſe that ſhall be for your turn, and pleaſe you in every part, and in all his actions, travels, or other labours, as Hunting, Racing, War, drawing of Coach, Chariot, or any rural ſervice whatſoever, but take notice that no one Horſe can be capable of all theſe.

Therefore you muſt chuſe your Horſe according to what you deſign him for, and ſo manage him accordingly.

But to imperfection in general, the which I will undertake to demonſtrate in the ſound Horſe, who is no ways defective, becauſe in him may lively appear all the maladies and miſchances that may or can befal any horſe whatſoever.

Firſt then, be adviſed, that whenever you deſign to buy a Horſe, take eſpecial notice of all his parts, and the full proportion of his body according to his natural ſhape, or if you can obſerve any imperfection in his Limbs that may ariſe by accident, whereby they are leſſened or made bigger, take ſpecial care to find out the cauſe of it if poſſible, by which you may know what you buy, and whether to like or diſlike him.

In which, your obſervances in election muſt be drawn from two heads, the firſt of which is general, the latter peculiar or proper.

taught him to do) bring him into the Stable again, and put his Muzzle on; but on the contrary, if he will empty without any farther trouble in the Stable, 'tis needleſs to lead him out, and far better to let him remain till the time you are deſigned to run, or about half an hour before, according as the diſtance is from the place he is kept at to the ſtarting place.

Juſt as you are going to lead him, dip the Bit of his Bridle in Muskadine or Alicant, and then drawing off his Muzzle, draw on his bridle, but if you ſee him inclinable to empty, let him do it before, and to incite him to do it the more ſpeedily, give him about a pint of waſhed Oats, Bread and Wheat as before you did; then ſpread ſoft wax, ſuch as ſhoo-makers uſe, under your Girts and Saddle, which done girt it gently on his back, ſo that he ſcarcely feel it is on; then ſpread a large white Linen cloth over his Saddle, and over it all his other cloths, which likewiſe being ſlightly girt, ſtick wiſps under his Girts or Surſingles, but let them be very ſoft; then cover him with ſome piece of rich Tapeſtry or Cloth of State to make him ſhew gallant, after which pour down his throat with a drenching horn, one pint of Muſcadine, Alicant, or for want of either, Canary.

Then lead him forth with courage, and ſuffer him to move gently, and if he offer to ſmell to any dung, either old or new, ſuffer him by any means to do it, or if he offer not, endeavour to make him, for it will cauſe him to evacuate, which will much lighten him and help him in the Race; nay uſe double diligence herein, by leading him to ſuch places as you think will ſooneſt provoke him to it, as heaps of ruſhes, brakes, or heath, little buſhes, high tufted graſs, or the like; but if there happen to be no ſuch in your way, then you may ſpread, and light up ſome Straw under his feet, making it ruſtle; then whiſtle, and touch him gently with your ſwitch or whip to make him ſtretch, the which no doubt will effect your deſire.

Again, If he foam at mouth by champing hard upon his Bit or otherwiſe, you muſt take care to have a fine linen cloth ready to wipe it off, and a veſſel of fair cool water, to cleanſe and waſh his mouth ſtill as you obſerve the froth or foam to riſe.

Then having walked him gently to the place deſigned for ſtarting, you muſt take off all to his Saddle, and having rubbed him down with care in every part (which muſt be done with hard wiſps

wiſps) ſearch and cleanſe his feet, and ſpurt ſome water in his mouth; after which, your ſelf or whom you aſſign to ride him, may take his Back, and obſerving the fair ſtart, put him ſwiftly on, and run the Match.

——No doubt with good ſucceſs, for this manner of ordering will ſeldom fail your expectations, if your horſe in himſelf be but ſound and of good Mettl'd Limbs and ſtrength to bear him out.

Now I ſhall give the curious to underſtand as neceſſary a point belonging to horſes as has ever been diſcourſed of in any Tract whatſoever, the which will be very uſeful for all thoſe whoſe employ it is to trade in Horſes, and be as the Sailers Card, to direct them in that affair, and keep them from being over-ſeen, or cheated in any Market or Fair whatſoever; with each particular obſervation, rule and method to be taken notice of in the Limbs, body, and head, as eyes, mouth, noſe, ears, and the true manner to know a good Horſe from a bad.

But to begin, firſt, there are theſe things to be obſerved, if you will chuſe a Horſe that ſhall be for your turn, and pleaſe you in every part, and in all his actions, travels, or other labours, as Hunting, Racing, War, drawing of Coach, Chariot, or any rural ſervice whatſoever, but take notice that no one Horſe can be capable of all theſe.

Therefore you muſt chuſe your Horſe according to what you deſign him for, and ſo manage him accordingly.

But to imperfection in general, the which I will undertake to demonſtrate in the ſound Horſe, who is no ways defective, becauſe in him may lively appear all the maladies and miſchances that may or can befal any horſe whatſoever.

Firſt then, be adviſed, that whenever you deſign to buy a Horſe, take eſpecial notice of all his parts, and the full proportion of his body according to his natural ſhape, or if you can obſerve any imperfection in his Limbs that may ariſe by accident, whereby they are leſſened or made bigger, take ſpecial care to find out the cauſe of it if poſſible, by which you may know what you buy, and whether to like or diſlike him.

In which, your obſervances in election muſt be drawn from two heads, the firſt of which is general, the latter peculiar or proper.

For the firſt of which, it is to be underſtood upon what occaſion you buy your Horſe, or for what uſe he is deſigned, what colour is beſt, or beſt pleaſes you; next his ſtature, breed and likelineſs, theſe are general, becauſe every man in this will pleaſe himſelf according to his fancy, nor ever can we imagine all men to be of a mind in this, therefore it is beſt to let them chuſe according to their own pleaſure, nor much matters it.

The next, which is a peculiar or a particular Query, is to know what Country-breed he is of, whether Engliſh or Foreign, to know which you muſt enquire of thoſe who have had the breeding of him, or if that cannot be known, by reaſon of his being ſo often bought and ſold, take theſe particular obſervations; if he be Spaniſh breed, his Limbs are ſmall and ſtreight, dry and ſpare, like a Hart's; if Barbary, a fine little Head and a well-ſet Breaſt and Shoulder; if of Naples, he is hawks-noſed and clear-eyed, his eyes ſeeming to ſparkle; if Dutch or Flemmiſh, his legs will be generally rough and large-hooſed; as for French and Engliſh, they are almoſt alike, only the Engliſh are ſtronger ſet and more hardy for any exerciſe whatſoever.

Now to his colour, for the colour of a Horſe is much to be obſerved, by reaſon one colour is far better than another, though there be good Horſes of all colours; the beſt colours, as the moſt experienced do affirm, are the Roan, the White, the Lyard, the Bay, the Sorrel, the Dapple Gray, the Flea-bitten, the Black; Iron-grey, and White, but above all, the Bay is choſen and accounted the beſt, both by the French and the Engliſh, eſpecially if they have a Star in their fore-heads, and their feet ſpotted with white ſpots, the Lyard for courage is eſteemed, which is a mingled Roan, the Mouſe, Dun and Grizled, were formerly in great eſteem, as alſo the Dapple-Grey, and ſuch as come neareſt them, the Iron-Grey, the White Sorrel and Brown-Bay. *Plato* commendeth much the White, whom *Virgil* does not eſteem; others commend the Black, eſpecially if he have a white Star in his fore-head, or be ſtreaked with white down his face, the black if he be not mingled with Silver-hair, nor have any white about him, is naught for Service, the Flea-bitten Horſe is always ſingular good for Travel and other Labours, and will hold out the beſt of any; the yellowiſh or glew'd unleſs he be ſpotted or ſtraked with white is naught, yet if he be well marked he often proves indifferent well;

and

and if he have a black Liſt down his back from the nape of his neck to his tail, he is excellent good for a Stallion if his properſtion be according; the red Bay, and the blue gray are much ſubject to Melancholy. The Flea-bitten and the Black with White are Sanguine, the Roan, the Sorrel, and the Black without White ſubject to choler.

But as to their Paces, which are theſe, Trot, Rack, Amble, or Gallop, the which you muſt chuſe, according as you deſign to put him to, either for Racing, Hunting, Travelling, or Fight; if it be for moderate Travelling, an eaſie Trot is beſt, the which you may know if he be prone to by obſerving his Legs.

Thus when his near fore-leg and his off hinder-leg, move together, or his near hinder-Leg and his off fore-Leg; and farther obſerve, that if when he moves, he be quick to raiſe his Legs from the ground, and do it ſhort and with an even diſtance, making but little treads, he will likewiſe pace very well; for if he lift up his feet blunderingly or careleſly, it denotes he is given to Stumbling and will be oft troubled with Lameneſs; if he ſtrike his Legs acroſs, or take no wideneſs in his ſteps, it denotes he is ſubject to trip, enterfere or fall; if he take not his ſtep even, it ſhews an unwillingneſs to travel and a weakneſs in his Limbs; if he tread large ſteps, he is ſubject to over-reach and ſtrain himſelf if he be put to the Speed.

Again, if you chuſe a Horſe for eaſe and pleaſant Journeys, you muſt chuſe an Ambler, which you may know thus, if he move both his Legs on the ſame ſide together, fore-Leg and hinder-Leg, and that he muſt do, large, nimble, and eaſie; for if he tread ſhort and ſhuffling he is no good Ambler, yet if he be very nimble at his firſt beginning to pace, it denotes he cannot long hold it.

Now for hunting either of Buck, Stag, or Hare, for ſpeed on the Road, or to ride Poſt, if you chuſe a Horſe, then you muſt take one who has naturally or has been taught the racking Pace, which is neither Trot nor Amble, but between both, and is the eaſieſt of all, though it gain not ſo much ground, the which you may obſerve by the ſame method as you did ambling.

The next I have to treat of is gallopping, which is natural to all the former Paces, but the Amble; for an ambling Horſe will immediately be brought to Gallop, by reaſon it conſiſts almoſt of the ſame nature with it, only a ſlower and not ſo much ſtraining; for it being a ſwift Pace, by long uſe has ſo inured the Horſe to it

that he cannot without ſome time and inſtruction frame his legs to it, but will fall into a Pace; if he be overmuch ſpurred, beaten or forced, that can properly be called no Pace, but a confuſion of all together, but perfects all things, ſo in time you may bring him to gallop as you pleaſe if no imperfection in his Limbs reſtrain him.

Now I ſhall lay down ſuch obſervations as you may infallibly know a good Gallopper by. Firſt, if he raiſe his feet ſwift and clearly from the ground but not too high, and that he neither rowl nor boggle in his way, nor ſtriketh his Belly with his feet. If he take large reaches with his fore-legs, and his hinder follow quickly, in which you muſt likewiſe obſerve that he do not cut under the Knee, or on the Shank, which is called by ſome the Galloping, but by others the ſwift-cut, or that he throws not his Legs croſs or twiſt them as it were, nor that he ſet one foot upon, or clap it againſt the other, but that he keep him ſteady and even in all his courſe, and ſtill with his fore-foot head the way.

The Horſe who has theſe properties always gallops moſt neatly, and a Man may truſt to him in any time of danger, that is, if he be beſet with Thieves, or purſued by an Enemy, in time of War, if he be but able of Body, and well kept.

If your Horſe raiſe all his feet together, and gallop as it were on a heap, or round, then he is not ſwift, but will tread ſure and hold out well, by reaſon of his ſtrength and limbs, and is fit for War or carry double.

Again, obſerve if a Horſe, gallops but ſoftly and treads firm, not being Subject to fall nor ſtumble, yet his Legs ſeem tender, and he lifts them up as it were in fear, and throws them in and out as if he was hurt or pained, then he is not for gallopping uſes, nor ever will he, by reaſon he has ſome obſcure diſeaſe or ſtiff lameneſs in his Joints that is hard to remove.

Now as to his height or ſtature, the which muſt be obſerved according to the uſe you put him to, or as your ſelf ſhall think fit, a well-made Horſe with ſtrong Joints, but not much fleſh upon his Legs, you muſt chuſe, about ſixteen hands high; if you take one for carrying double or any other great weights; as likewiſe for drawing either in Cart, Waggon or Coach, and if for recreation only, the fineſt and neateſt limbed and ſhaped you can light of, and not exceeding fourteen hands in ſtature, or if you pleaſe leſs, according to the proportion of your own body.

Thus

Thus far having given you, as I well hope, a ſatisfactory inſtruction, I ſhall now proceed to inform you of the Deformities and Imperfections, ſecret Diſtempers and Infirmities that lie hidden many times from the eyes of the Buyer, the which are not a few, ſo that it would be almoſt impoſſible to diſcover them all, ſo that every one might underſtand them; therefore I ſhall endeavour to give you as plain and full an account as is neceſſary, or that can be underſtood according to the beſt opinions of the skilful.

To begin then, when any one offers you a Horſe to ſell, after you have ſeen him tried, as to the former experience, and underſtand his Age, and Breed, then cauſe his Saddle and all other his Cloths, nay his very Bridle, if ſo be you can get him to ſtand ſtill without it, to be took off, and then place your ſelf juſt before him, and look wiſhfully upon him, and take eſpecial notice of his Countenance at all times, whether he look pleaſant and lively, well and ſtedfaſt, without change or alteration; the which if he do, it is a ſign that he is of a good Spirit, and in good health, as to bodily ſickneſs or inbred diſeaſes; the next thing to be obſerved is his ears, for if they be thick, ſtiff and taper from the roots to the tips, as alſo long or of a convenient ſize well faſtned and ſtrong at the roots, it is a great ſign of mettle, perfection and completeneſs, for ſuch ears are an ornament to any horſe.

But if they be contrary, as thick at the ends, lolling, and often moving, it denotes him dull, ſloathful, heavy, and ſtubborn, and of a very ill temper.

Now if his face be clean and his forehead riſing, the ſimilitude of a feather in his forehead, upon his cheeks or any part of his face, but it is the greater ſign if it be above his eyes, or if he have a white Spot, Star, or Streak of a pretty large Size, drawn even, or a ſnip of white upon his noſe, it is a ſign he is good and beautiful.

But on the contrary, if his face ſeem ſwelled, bloated or puffy, fat, dull, cloudy, or lowring, his forehead flat and ſquare, which the Vulgar term Mare-faced, the rach if any he has in his front, ſtanding very low, or in the middle of his face, his Star or Streak uneven or crinkled, his noſe ball'd or raw, and the hair in many places off from his face, are very bad marks and ſignatures of great deformity.

Again,

Again, if his eyes be ſhining, full and round, ſtand Eagle-like, out from his head, and little or none of their whites to be ſeen, if they be full and ſparkling, it denoteth him chearful, ſwift-ſighted and comely, full of ſpirit and of good nature, yet fierce and fiery.

But if his eyes look askew, ſeem dull, and withered, little and ſlow in motion, they denote much imperfection, and are unhandſome to behold; if they are the colour of Foxes or Ferrets eyes, he will be quickly moon-eyed or wall-eyed, and, if not timely prevented, blind; if he chance to have a thick, dull Philm over it, and in it white ſpecks, it not only ſhews a timorouſneſs in your Horſe, but ſubjection to cauſeleſs ſtarting, and alſo in danger of having a Pin and Web or white skin over his ſight; if they run either water or matter, or ſeem bloody or raw, they proceed from an old Surfeit or an over-heating, which was done by immoderate riding: Corruption ingendring in the Head by exceeding draughts or the like, as dead eyes that are low ſunk do; that, if he lives long he will be blind, and that he was gotten by a very aged Stallion and is of no good breed; if the Whites be as much ſeen as the Black it ſignifies great weakneſs, unnatural and ſullen in himſelf.

Again, if you obſerve by feeling or otherwiſe, his Chaps or Jaw-bones Lean, Spare, and large ſpaces between them, his Windpipe Head great and wide, not ſurrounded or incumbred with Nerval ſmall Ropes or the like; and that his neck ſeems to ſhoot through the Jaw, or be placed in the nether part of it within the ſame; it is a token of large and ſtrong wind, and that your Horſe will hold out a Race very well if all his Limbs be proportionable, and that he is of a good heart, and has a head not ſubject to Diſeaſes: But on the contrary, if his Jaws be fat, groſs and full of kernels or knobs, and that there is but a little ſpace between the bones, it denotes ſhort wind, foulneſs of Stomach and Belly, and ſubject to Glaunders, Broken-winded, or Strangury, and many times apt to be troubled with grievous Colds.

Now if his Jaws be cloſe and firmly fixed as it were to touch each other, ſo that they cauſe the fleſh to riſe about them as if ſwelled, it denoteth ſhort-wind, groſs and vicious humours ſetling there, and eſpecially if it riſe more in one place than in another, and the form of the riſings be long, for then ſome inward infection is gathered

thered, which if not taken in time will turn to an Impoſtume or worſe.

If he have wide Noſtrills, and they open and ſhut and ſeem in a continual motion, ſo that the inſides or redneſs upon every little Straining or Snorting appear, yet the compaſs of his noſe but ſmall, his mouth not wide but deep, with ſmall dry Lips, meeting without the leaſt hanging over, do likewiſe promiſe the horſe good. And well-winded, courageous and hardy.

But if contrary, quite otherwiſe; as ſhort-winded, tender and weak, a ſhallow-mouthed Horſe will never bear his Bridle well, but if it be not buckled faſt, the Bit will be apt to fall out of his mouth, or he will be much apt to ſlaver.

Again, if his upper Lip be uneven, and will not meet with his under, but either ſhut over or flap, it is a certain ſign that he has a lingering Diſeaſe or is exceeding ſlow, as alſo if he have a Rheum or dropping at the noſe, if that be clear it will if not timely ſtopped (the which it is hard to do) turn to the Glaunders; if one noſtril runs it is worſe than if they did both.

—Now as to his teeth, be ſure to obſerve that when you buy a Horſe, to look in his mouth, and take a diligent care to ſee if he have loſt none of his teeth, or if he have, what they are, whether Grinders, Fore-teeth or Tuſhes; for thereby you may give a ſhrewd gueſs at his Age, although the mark be out of his mouth; but to avoid being cheated buy not a horſe that has loſt any, for if he have loſt ſome the reſt will quickly follow.

The next thing to be conſidered is his Breſt, for if that be broad, ſtrong-ſet, riſing or full-fleſhed, and adorned with marks or feathers; then you may confide in his ſtrength, and he will not deceive your expectations; but if he be the contrary, it denotes weakneſs of Body and unfitneſs for Labour, and that he is given to that ill quality in Horſes, *viz.* to ſtumbling, as likewiſe to cutting and tripping; as alſo if his Breaſt ſeem to ſink or give inwards, it ſhews him of no courage or metal.

The next thing to be conſidered is his Legs; that is, his fore-legs only, of the hinder hereafter I ſhall treat; firſt obſerve the Joint next to his ſhoulder, which is properly called his Bow or Elbow, and from thence his Thigh as low as his knee, and obſerve they be well Sinew'd and covered with brawny fleſh, no ways giving out nor tumid, and that he ſtand firm without bending or moving his

Joints

Joints, which if he do, it is a ſign of ſtrength, as likewiſe they are all marks of the ſame.

The next is to obſerve if he carry an even or equal pace with his Legs, but eſpecially with his knees, and that they be neat, well knit, and not too fleſhy, of a juſt proportion; for take notice if they differ in magnitude he has had his knee broke, or elſe ſome diſtemper harbours there, as the Gout, *&c.* if you find any cuts or ſcars with hair growing in them, he is apt to fall, which will be hard to cure or rid him of.

Then leaving his Knees, obſerve his Shanks as low as his Fetlock, and if they be well Sinew'd, finely made and ſhaped proportionable to his Thighs, and that they neither bend in nor out, and that there be no ridge nor ſeam deſcending from the knee-joints on the inſide, there is he good and ſound in thoſe parts; but on the contrary, if there be ſcars, ſcabs, or knobs on the inſide, it is by reaſon of his high ſtriking, called by moſt the ſwift-cut; but if above his Fetlock or Hoof, it is interfering or ſhort-cutting, but in this be ſure to take good obſervation, for if under the skin, all over there appear little Knobs or Scabs, it is cauſed by ſome ill uſage or naſty keeping, or elſe Symptoms of the Maunge, that will in a ſhort time break forth to the full if not prevented.

Farther, if his Legs be full-fleſhed, fat, or Dropſical, he will in no wiſe be fit for ſervile Labour; if on the inward bend of his Knee there be long ſcars, ſeams or ſcabs, the which have not been occaſioned by the ſwift-cut, they will prove very dangerous for it denotes a Mallander that in a ſhort time will turn to a Canker or Ulcer.

Now let us deſcend to his Paſterns, the firſt of which muſt be ſure to be cleaner and ſtrongly knit with Sinews or Ligaments, the ſecond ſtreight, ſtiff and ſmoothly fixed, not more inclinable to bend one way than another, but not over-long; for it ſhews a weak Horſe: Or if the former be gouty or ſwelled, it denotes ſtrains and over-reaching Sinews.

The next thing to be conſidered is the hoof, the which is as great a piece of Curioſity to be obſerved, as any that belong to the chuſing a good Horſe, for if that fail, all the other properties avail not.

Firſt then, a good hoof ſhould be ſmooth of colour; black and inclining to long, ſomething hollow and full, ſounding; for, take

ſo

notice that a white hoof is not ſo good by reaſon of its tenderneſs; ſo that it is apt either to let the ſhooe draw, or it ſelf to batter or ſpread, by being in too much wet or hard riding.

The next is a withered hoof that ſeems to ſcall, or have welts or ſeams upon it; which denotes the Horſe to be aged or much worn by hard travel or over-heats; another ſort of hoofs there are which are called ſhort hoofs, and are ſo brittle, that they will not bear any ſhooe above a day at the moſt, if rid or laboured; if his hoof be exceeding round, it is bad for deep and dirty ways, by reaſon the horſe cannot tread ſure; a flat hoof that is light and full of pores or holes is a ſign of his being foundred; if you perceive by ſtriking the hoof a hollow noiſe, or that it be hollow within, it ſignifies ſome internal defect, and old feſter not cured, that has waſted the pith, and therefore is not good.

The next thing obſervable is the Coronet or Socket of the hoof, the which being well fleſhed, ſmooth, without Chops or Scars, and well decked with hair, is a ſign of its being in good plight and ſound; but if the contrary, he is often troubled with ring-worms, a crown-ſcab, or the like dangerous misfortune.

Having taken particular notice of the former properties of goodneſs or defect, remove your ſelf to the right ſide, and then take eſpecial notice how his head is fixed to his neck; ſee firſt that it be ſmall at the ſetting on, and ſo by degrees deſcend taper to his ſhoulders, not thick, but rather broad; and obſerve that his head ſtand not too high nor too low, with a high, yet thin Creſt, his Mane declinable, long, ſoft, and a little curling, which are ſigns of comelineſs; as on the contrary, a thick joult-head, and thick neck, ſhort and brawny, ſhews much dulneſs and deformity.

If there be any ſwelling in, or under the nape of the Neck, it will certainly turn to the Poll-evil or ſome Fiſtula, which is altogether as bad if not taken in time.

Again, to have a thick Neck, and lank or fallen near the Withers, to have a groſs and flat, or ſunk Creſt, are ſigns of great defect in ſtrength; exceſſive ſtore of hair upon the Mane, eſpecially if it be ſtreight and hard, ſignifies dulneſs and want of courage; a thin Mane, that is not made ſo by any accident or diſtemper, ſhews the horſe to be of a fiery nature; if it fall away, it ſhews either Itch, Worms, or Mange to lodge there.

The next thing worthy to be obſerved, is his Back or Chine, which muſt be broad, ſtreight, and ſmooth, well meaſured and even, to which his Ribs muſt be well grafted, firm, and round, his fillets or haunches ſtreight, ſtout and ſtrong, nor muſt there be above three Inches breadth between his fartheſt rib and huckle bone, that is the neareſt to the ſame, as the ſhort ribs, which are all ſigns of a perfect and well ſhaped Horſe.

The next thing is, to take a ſpecial obſervation of the ſhape of his Body, if it be plump, ſmooth, and contained within the compaſs of his ribs, and not hanging over or paunching out; his ſtones or genitals muſt likewiſe be contained cloſe in their Purſes or Cods, as it were girt to his Yard, the which ſhews the Horſe to be of good mettle, well made and free from Diſeaſes in thoſe parts; but if the contrary, it ſhews him defective and uncomely.

Firſt then, if he have a narrow back, he will be prone to Saddle-galls, hurts and bruiſes in riding; to have a ſway-back is a token of great weakneſs in the Chine, or if his Ribs be very fat and ſtreight, they in Travel will hinder him from fetching his full wind, and ſo conſequently make him tire; if now his hinder Ligaments or Fillets be ſlack, hang flabbing and unſeemly, they will be a great hinderance to him if he travel in ſteep way, and he can by no means hold any pace up a hill if it be very ſteep, and but very untoward in carrying any burthen.

Again, if his Belly be gant, and ſeems to be cloſe within his ribs, or near to his back, if his Stones hang down and ſwag about in the Cods, they are great ſigns of imperfection and uneaſineſs in the Horſe, cauſed by ſome Diſtemper, and likewiſe he will be apt to founder.

The next things to be taken notice of are his Buttocks, they muſt be ſmooth, round, and even, not ſtanding too high nor too low, but as near as can be level with his Body; but many chooſe a long Buttock'd Horſe for riding double or the like, which if they do, they muſt obſerve that they riſe behind and wear the Dock ſpread to the ſetting on thereof, which makes a Horſe ſhew well, and are ſigns of ſtrength.

Now for the narrow Buttock or ridged rump, they are both weak and uncomely, and will not conveniently bear any thing behind.

From

From which I ſhall deſcend to his Thighs or Hips, firſt obſerve if they be well brawned, ſinewed, and that they from the firſt ſetting on to the Bow-Joint are made taper, leſſening by degrees, and be well fleſhed, all which if they be not, ſhews weakneſs and unaptneſs for ſervice; after which take ſpecial notice of the Hock or middle Joint, and with your hand feel if it be well knit, full of Griſtles, Sinews, and Ligaments, that it be not fleſhy nor ſwelled, and that it have large Veins, be pliant and apt to bend at each motion of the horſe, ſomething bowing it muſt be and firm. All theſe are good ſigns; but if there be cuts, ſcars, or feſters in the inſide of the Joint or elſe-where, it is dangerous and not eaſie to be cured.

If there happen any ſwelling or heat over the Joints in general, then it is no other but a blow; but obſerve if ſuch ſwelling be only in one place, and that on the inſide in the hollow of the Joint, and the Veins ſtrut, feel hot, and beat much, or throb, and that the ſwelling be ſoft, it is a blood ſpavin; but if brawny and hard, a bone-ſpavin; but if it chance to be juſt upon the hock or outbow, behind or a little under it, then it is or ſhortly will be a Curb, &c.

Now for his hinder-legs, you muſt obſerve whether they be fine, neat, and clean, full of ſtrong Sinews, and not very fat, which ſhews him ſound in thoſe parts; but on the contrary, if his legs be very fat, fleſhy, large, it ſignifies him bad for Service; if they be tumid or ſwelling, it denotes the ſetlings of molten greaſe there; if any ſcabs happen to be ſomething above the Paſterns, they denote the ſcratches or chops; cuts or ſcars beneath them denote Pains or Aches, all which are dangerous and require great skill and diligence to cure them.

Now for the Tail, it cannot ſtand amiſs nor out of place upon fair Buttocks; but upon an ill pair if it be never ſo well placed, it will not ſeem handſom; the poſture it ought to ſtand in, is even with the parting of the Buttocks, that is broad, high, ſmooth and ſomewhat bending inward, fleſhy and of a good length, briſtly and curled, the length being not only a beauty, but very neceſſary for him to defend himſelf with againſt Waſps, Hornets, and Flies, though many deſire to have him cut-tailed.

But in general, the whole body muſt be framed according to the moſt expert Horſemens Opinions, thus to have the head and

legs of a Stag, the ears and tail of a Fox, the neck of a Swan, the breaſt of a Lyon, the Buttocks of a Woman, and the feet of an Aſs. The perfect good horſe thus *Virgil* in his *Georgicks* deſcribes, the which to inſert may not be amiſs.

With head advanced high at firſt the Kingly Colt doth pace,
His tender Limbs aloft he lifts, as well becomes his race.
And foremoſt ſtill he goes, and through the ſtream he makes his way,
And ventures firſt the Bridge, no ſudden ſound doth him affray.
High creſted is his neck, and eke his neck is framed ſmall,
His belly gaunt, his back is broad, and breaſted big withal.
The Bay is always counted good, ſo likewiſe is the Grey,
The White and Yellow worſt of all: Beſides if far away
There haps a noiſe, he ſtamps and quiet cannot reſt,
But praunces here and there, as if ſome ſpirit him poſſeſt.
His ears be ſet upright, and from his Noſe the fiery flame,
Doth ſeem to come, while as he ſnuffs and ſnorteth at the ſame.
Thick is his Mane, and on his right ſide down doth hanging fall,
And double Chin'd, upon his Loins a gutter runs withal.
He ſcraping ſtands, and making of deep holes he paws the ground,
Whilſt that aloud his horned hoof all hollow ſeems to ſound.

Thus have you all the particular and general deſcriptions both of a good and bad horſe, and may therefore know what to chooſe and what to forbear, and note that amongſt all the Creatures irrational, there is not one more generous nor more ſerviceable to man than is the horſe; for as we read of *Bucephalus*, the horſe of *Alexander* the Great, that although he was wounded in the Battle againſt the *Perſians*, ſo that his Life was much deſpaired of, yet would not he ſuffer his Maſter to mount any other horſe till he had brought him ſafe out of the Battle. The like has been reported of others, whoſe Loves have been ſo great to their Maſters, that when they have been encloſed with Enemies, the Horſes have fought in their defence couragiouſly; and *Eumenius* relateth that a certain Traveller being ſet upon by four Thieves was killed, which his horſe perceiving, fell upon them with ſuch fury, that in revenge of his Maſters death, he killed two of them, and made the other two get up into a Tree to ſave themſelves, where he watched them till ſuch time as ſeveral Paſſengers came by and underſtood

ſtood what had paſſed, the Thieves being conſtrained to confeſs what they had done. And indeed it behoves all that frequently travel the Roads to have a good horſe, that they may ſave them in neceſſity, either by courage or ſwiftneſs in flight.

CHAP. XI.

How to cure the Autocoe, *a violent pain ſo called.*

THis happens moſt commonly, when horſes are firſt put into freſh Paſture, by their too eagerneſs in feeding, which cauſes ill digeſture, and leaves vicious humours in the ſtomach, or if he be at Stable or dry meat, the like may happen by his rank feedings; this Diſeaſe often takes the Horſe very violently, makes his Legs fail him and to hang down his Head, ſhaking all over as if an Ague poſſeſſed him; the ſpeedieſt way to remedy it, is to let him blood, and two mornings ſucceſſively to give him about an ounce of *Diapente* brewed in a quart of ſtrong Ale; it being a ſoveraign Medicine or Drink to expel the Vapours, Pains, and Infections that do oppreſs the heart; if he be not cured in twice giving, you may give him thrice, the which will infallibly remove and take away the Diſtemper.

CHAP. XII.

How to cure a Horſe that has been burnt by any Mare, &c.

WHether he be ſo or no, you may diſcern by his Yard, for if that be foul, corrupt, and ſwelleth, ſo that he cannot ſtale without much pain, they are infallible ſymptoms that he has been burnt. To cure which, take a pint of French-wine, boil it with a quarter of a pound of Roch Alum beaten into fine powder; after which, take it luke-warm, and with a Sirringe or Squirt, ſquirt it into his Yard, and ſo do till his Yard leave mattering, and it will perfectly cure him.

CHAP.

CHAP. XIII.

Rules to be obſerved in the Sweating of Horſes.

FIrſt, let the keeper take great care, when he airs his Horſe, that it be done by degrees, and not all on a ſudden, and then let him obſerve in that as well as in all his other actions, what temper of Body he is of, that is, whether with little or much motion he uſed to ſweat; for many Horſes will ſweat though they ſtand ſtill in their Stalls, which commonly denotes the Horſe faint, ill-dieted, and as bad looked after, then muſt you exerciſe him to work out the ſweat, and bring down his foul feeding; but if he be not apt to ſweat, unleſs upon ſtrong heats and large breathings, then obſerve if his ſweat be white or frothy, then take notice that your Horſe is foul within and muſt be exerciſed yet more; but if it be like water yet thick and black, then you need not fear any danger.

CHAP. XIV.

How to prevent a Horſe from Stumbling, &c.

TAke your Horſe ſo uſed to ſtumble, and with his Halter faſten him cloſe to a Poſt, then with your Launcet or a ſharp penknife ſlit the skin from his Noſe to the upper Lip, that is, downright juſt between his Noſtrils about two inches, which when you have done, part it as wide as you can, and under it you will find a red film or ſecond skin, that likewiſe cut and part, beneath which you may diſcern a flat, ſmooth, white Sinew, the which take up with your Cornets Horn point, and twiſt it round about, after a little ſpace twiſt it again quite round, ſo another time, then have regard to his Legs, and you ſhall ſee him draw by degrees

grees his hinder legs almoſt to his fore-legs, the which as ſoon as he has done, with your Launcet divide the Sinew at the part which grows to the Lip, the which as ſoon as you have effected, untwiſt it and it will ſhrink up into the head, and then his legs will withdraw back again; for note that his Sinew is the cauſe of this ſtumbling, and that it goes quite through his body, and ſpreads it ſelf into his two hinder Legs; after which you muſt cloſe up the ſlit and put into it freſh Butter, and a little Salt beat fine, then take a Cere-cloth made of *Burgundian* Pitch, or Stock-Pitch, and lay upon it, and afterwards you may truſt your Horſe for Stumbling; this is a rare ſecret known but by few, but worthy to be obſerved in any the like occaſions.

CHAP. XV.

How to take the beſt advantage of ground in any Race.

'TIS to be obſerved, that when you know the ground you are to run, you muſt acquaint your Horſe with it, and give him his Heats there always, making him take the worſt part of it, that ſo upon any ſtraight he may not boggle, but that if he in the Race get the beſt part he may run the more chearfully, yet let it not be in ſuch rough ground where he may be apt to ſlip, or get any ſprains in his Joints, for if he does it will diſable him for the future and make him timorous; but at any time when you heat your Horſe thereon, let him run out the full Courſe, and never beyond the weighing Poſt; or if you do not ride him out right, ride him half way and back again, but never let him exceed the bounds he is to run, that is, not beyond the Mark or Poſt, but you may run him quite through, and then back again if he be of ability to bear it, ſo that in a little time he will be ſo well acquainted with the ground, that when he comes to the Race it will be eaſie for him to perform; one thing more is to be obſerved, that is, what ground the Horſe moſt delights to run upon, that you muſt chooſe as near as opportunity will give you leave, but you muſt not always heat him upon the ſame ground, ſometimes in ſpacious Fields, green Meadows and Rivers ſides, as has been before-mentioned.

CHAP. XVI.

How to know by the hair of your Horſes Neck in what eſtate he is.

FIrſt obſerve the horſes hair in every part; but the main regard is to be had to that of his Neck; for if it be ſleek, cloſe, bright, and ſhining, it denotes that he is in good order; but if the contrary, as rough, ſhagged, and ſtanding upright, and as it were changed colour; take it for a Rule that he is not well, but that ſome inward grief has ſeized him, as chilneſs of heart, want of warmth in the external parts, or ſome Ague hovering about him, but not yet perfect; to prevent which, and to reſtore him you muſt rub him and keep him very warm, with double cloths, and give him in a quart of warm Ale, one of the before-mentioned Cordial Balls, the which will expel the cold humours, and make him lively and chearful again, the which you ſhall know by the ſudden falling off his hair, the which before ſtood ſtaring.

CHAP. XVII.

How to make the brittleſt Hoof imaginable become ſoft, and bear well any Shooe without the leaſt injury to the Horſe.

TAke about eight pound of freſh hogs greaſe, and about half a buſhel of Damask Roſes well picked and clean from ſeeds; melt the hogs greaſe in a Kettle, and when it boils put in the Roſes, and dip them all over till they ſwell; then take them off, and putting them into a cloſe Earthen Veſſel with the greaſe and all, let them ſtand and cool; or if you have an Oven, when you have drawn, let it ſtand in it and cool by degrees, after which, when your horſe has newly dunged, put about three pound of the ſame into them, let it ſtand for the ſpace of three Weeks, then melt it again, and ſtrain out the liquid part, and cover it up cloſe in the earthen veſſel by it ſelf, throwing the other away.

The

The manner to uſe it is as followeth, the one Spoonful of Tar, and a handful of Horſe-dung, heat them together in a pint of Olive Oil, then taking off his ſhooes, wrap up his feet with ſtiff Leather ſo that you may pour the Liquor in, and it will not run out, which being in, let it continue there about a week, and then the old being waſted ſupply its place with freſh, the which after thrice doing you may put on his ſhooes again, then ſtop his feet well with the Tar, Horſe-dung and Oil, putting over it Tow, or Flax, and in a ſhort time his hoofs will be ſoft and tough, ſo that you may uſe them without fear, and they will bear any ſhoe exceeding well, and ſo for a long time, if not as long as the Horſe liveth.

CHAP. XVIII.

An Account of the things to be obſerved for the preſervation of a Horſes Health, and to make him live long.

THE Firſt of which is mature and good digeſtion of whatſoever he eateth or drinketh, ſo that it turn to pure blood and nouriſhment.

2. The Second to be conſidered, is ſpare and moderate feeding in which he muſt neither eat too faſt, nor too much.

3. The Third muſt be taken from moderate Labour and ſeaſonable Exerciſe.

4. The Fourth is to obſerve fit times and ſeaſons for ſleeping and waking, both which muſt be moderately taken.

5. The Fifth, He muſt not be too much acquainted with Mares, nor ride them often, for nothing ſooner ſhortens life in any Creature.

6. The Sixth, not to be over-heat, nor his Spirits to be waſted by long and tedious Journeys.

7. The Seventh is, continually to be in ſmooth, ſerene and wholeſom Air, and not to feed in foggy Fens, Marſhes, or damp Meadows.

8. The Eighth, Obſerve that you neither exerciſe, nor any ways make him labour hard when he is newly taken from Graſs.

9. The Ninth, To keep him from greedily eating young Graſs, either Clover or other, but eſpecially from Surfeiting on the blades of Corn.

10. The Tenth, You muſt obſerve that he drink not when he has been hard ridden or laboured, ſo that he is very hot.

11. The Eleventh thing to be taken notice of is, that you muſt neither waſh nor walk him when you are come to your Journeys end, ride him about a moderate pace till he begins to cool, and then bring him into the Stable, rub him well down and clap on his Cloths, and wiſp him round, being well ſtored with Litter.

12. The Twelfth and laſt is to give him Meat in due time, obſerve his Scourings, Diets, and other Phyſical Medicines as occaſion ſhall require, the which in this Book you will find good ſtore, with large directions how to uſe them.

CHAP. XIX.

St. Anthony's *moſt Admirable Remedy for any Sprain, Swelling, or ſtretching of Sinews or Nerves. A better not to be found.*

OF bruiſed *Cummin* ſeeds take three ounces, and boil them in a pint of Oil of *Camomil*, then add to them half a pound of yellow Bees-wax, and let them boil to the thickneſs of a Cere-cloth, then ſpread it on Sheeps-Leather very hot, and apply it to the place ſo grieved, and in twice doing it will perfect the Cure if it be not too far gone, if it be, you muſt apply it till it is well.

CHAP. XX.

The ſpeedieſt and ſafeſt way to cure the ſwift Cut, or the Knee-Cut.

TAke one pint of White wine, then add to it two ounces of Virgin-Honey, brew them together, and boil them till the Honey is melted amongſt the Wine, and then add more of Turpentine the like quantity, then let them boil to the thickneſs of a Salve, and as hot as the Horſe can endure it, waſh the cuts with it once or twice a day, and it will quickly heal them, but be ſure you waſh the dirt out of them if there be any in, waſh it with hot water before you apply the Ointment.

CHAP. XXI.

A ſpeedy Remedy for a Horſe or a Cow that have any way licked up red Poiſon, Worms, Spiders, or any other venemous Inſect, or that is ready to burſt by eating of too much Clover, Turnips or young eared Barley, and drinking after it.

THis is to be known by their ſpeedy ſwelling and ſlavering at the Mouth, and working at the Fundament, the which when you perceive that they are ready to burſt (which is a common thing about Harveſt time) be ſure to have receſs to this Medicine, take four ounces of Spaniſh Sope, or if that be not to be gotten, our Engliſh Cake-Sope, and ſcrape it into a Mortar, then put to it two ounces of *Dialphera*, then beat them ſmall as you can together, and make it into Balls as big as Pigeons Eggs, and take one of them and diſſolve it in hot Beer, and if it will not quickly diſſolve, crumble it in, then with a drenching horn or any

ſuch neceſſary implement, pour it down the throat of the Beaſt ſo ſwelled, be it either a Horſe, Ox, or Cow, and it will immediately abate the ſwelling by urine and ſcouring, which it will force in abundance.

CHAP. XXII.

An approved Remedy for the mad Staggers or Lunacy.

THE Symptoms whereby you ſhall know whether your Horſe be troubled with this Diſeaſe, are his dulneſs and heavineſs, foaming at mouth, dimneſs of ſight, often ſtaring, and having a blue skin over his ſight; reſtleſs and often reeling and the like, the which, or any of them being obſerved, you muſt inſtantly take care to have your Horſe let blood in the Neck in the great Blood-veins on the left ſide, or if you think convenient on both ſides, and in the third Bar of the Palate of his mouth, and prick him in the Noſe, juſt upon the Griſtles above the Noſtrils, which bleeding will inſtantly abate the grievous pain of his Head, then take a handful of *Rue* or *Herb of Grace*, three or four cloves of Garlick, an ounce of fine Salt, *Aqua vitæ* two ſpoonfuls, of White-wine Vinegar one; after they are bruiſed together, ſtrain them and pour the Liquid ſubſtance equally divided into his ears, then with black Wool ſtop them cloſe, ſo that no Air can get in, or tie them that he may not ſhake out the wool, then fume his Noſtrils through the little end of a Funnel, with the peelings of Garlick and Maſtick well dried and beaten, and rowled up in little Balls or ſprinkled upon a chafing diſh of Charcoals, and ſo do three times a day at leaſt, and it will expel the infectious vapours that diſturbed the Brain, then give him a dram of ſingle Poppy Seeds beaten into Powder, the which you muſt blow up his Noſtrils, and about two ounces of Poppy-water to drink, which will caſt him into a ſound ſleep, after, let his diet be maſhed Oats and ground, and give him cold water to drink, and after twenty four hours you may unbind or unſere his ears and take out the wool, and in a ſhort time he will chear up and look lively again: *Probatum eſt.*

CHAP. XXIII.

How to ſtop the Glaunders for a day or two, whilſt you have Sold or Swapped away your Horſe, who is troubled with the ſame.

FIrſt, of Verjuice take four ounces, three ſpoonfuls of Olive Oil, two of *Aqua vitæ*, and put half into one Noſtril, and the reſt into the other with a Siringe when it is Luke-warm, then ride your Horſe full ſpeed for half a mile or more, only when you obſerve him begin to cough, ride gently, and put him into a warm Stable, cover him with Cloths, and give him a Maſh, but if he be ill diſpoſed upon the turning of the Glaunders, give him new Milk as warm as poſſible, and they will infallibly ſtop.

CHAP. XXIV.

How to order your Stallion as to his Diet when he is to cover your Mare.

AT any time when you deſign him to Cover your Mare, you muſt about a week before take him out of the Stable, and let him run in the freſheſt and tendereſt graſs you have, the which will not only encreaſe, but make his ſeed of the apteſt and quickeſt temper for to generate a lively Colt, and he will be the willinger to cover the Mare by reaſon of his Airy temperament of Body, when feeding on Hay or other dry Meat, would render him dull and ſhort-winded, as likewiſe his being acquainted with the Mare will be a great incitement to him.

CHAP. XXV.

For the melting of Greaſe after a Race or other Exceſſive Riding.

THE means to know the certainty of his greaſe being molten, is to obſerve as ſoon as he is in the Stable, whether his Breaſt beats or pants more than uſual after any Journey or Race, as likewiſe his ſides under his girts, and his Flank heaving quick and falling ſoftly; all which if you perceive, then is his greaſe melted, and will turn to crudy humours if not brought away in time; the ſpeedieſt way for which, is to take one pint of Spaniſh Wine, and an ounce of *Diaſcordium* brewed in the ſame, and give it to him preſently to drink, and ſo continue doing four or five Mornings after, before he has eaten either Hay or Provender, then you muſt diet him with Maſhes of Oats and Barly boiled, and a conſiderable quantity of ground Malt, and let him drink water indifferent warm; but if he refuſe his Meat you muſt give him half a pint of White wine, into which you muſt put two ounces of Honey, and let them boil till the Honey is melted, and let him take it pretty warm, the which will cauſe him to void much Urine, and by that means give him eaſe. Upon his taking of this you muſt ride him a Mile or more, but it muſt not be above a hand gallop, then returning home you muſt rub him down and keep him as warm as poſſible; when in this manner you have ſpent three days, give him another the like quantity of Honey and White-wine, then take eſpecial notice of his Dung; if it be ſmall, and he ſeem to dung with pain, then he is bound in his Belly, and the Greaſe is not removed, to effect which, you muſt give him three pints or two quarts of Beer the ſtaleſt you can get, and a ſlice of Houſhold-bread, both being boiled and mingled together, to which you muſt add four ounces of Honey, and the like quantity of freſh Butter, then in the Morning before he hath eaten any thing, give it him luke-warm, then ride him about a Mile, then give him the ſame again at night, and ride him as before; but you muſt obſerve to give it him but every other day, the which will looſen his Belly, and by degrees waſte the greaſe; about four hours after he hath taken his doſe, boil him three quarts of Oats and give them to him, and mingling

that

that water the Oats were boiled in with ſome other to cool it, let him drink of it; you may with his Oats boil *Fenugreek* ſeeds about three quarters of a pound, and let him eat them mingled; but if he refuſe to eat them, you may mingle them with a little fine Bran; then laſt of all give him an ounce of Aloes boiled, till they are diſſolved in a quart of Ale, or a pint of White-wine, and ſo it will purge away the ill humors, and in three Weeks or leſs reſtore him to his former health and ſoundneſs of Body.

CHAP. XXVI.

How to make a Horſe Vomit, and by ſo doing, to void the foulneſs of his Stomach, or any Infection he hath taken in.

TAke *Polypodium* Roots the greater, pare them and waſh them very clean, and then ſteep them in Oil of Spike, and faſten them to the bit of his Bridle, after which put it on and ride him abroad with the ſame in his mouth, for the ſpace of half an hour, or ſomewhat more, but it muſt be ſoftly, not above a trot at the moſt, and then if any ill humour or flegmatick ſubſtance lodge in his Stomach, this will draw it up by cauſing him to vomit extremely, as likewiſe to Cough and Sneeze, the which will much cleanſe his Head from Rheums that lodge there, and expel the vapours that offend the Brain, ſo that though it make him ſick for the preſent, yet when that is over, he will find himſelf more brisk and lively than before, having voided all the filth and ſlime that are the originals of all Diſeaſes that happen at any time to any Horſe; after you have taken off the Bridle and removed the Roots, give him a pint of the beſt *French* Wine mingled with three ounces of Honey, let it be indifferent warm, and then keep him as much from cold as is poſſible, two hours after you may give him a warm Maſh of Oats and Barley.

CHAP. XXVII.

The Discovery of several Tricks and Cheats used by Jockeys.

1. First then, to make a dull Jade both kick, wince and fling, without either Whip or Spur, they use this device; in the fore part of a Saddle made for that purpose, they have an Iron Plate, through which is drilled three holes, through which with a spring come three sharp wyers, the which as long as the Rider sits upright do not prick the Horse, but when he leans forward and presses the Bow of the Saddle, they torment him so that he capers and dances though never so dull, which the ignorant Buyer often supposes to proceed from the height of his Mettle, which the Jockey spares not to avouch with Oaths.

2. The Second is, if any Gentleman have set up a Horse in a Stable at Livery, the Jockey either by bribing the Hostler, or privately by taking an opportunity in his absence, will with a hair take up the vein on the inside of the Horses Leg, or by cramping him in the Fet-lock with a small Wyer (neither of which can be observed without a curious search) either of which, will cause the Horse after a quarter of an hours Riding to halt downright Lame, then is the owner sent for, whose coming the Jockey having notice of, pretends some Business in the Stable, and whilst the Gentleman is admiring the sudden mischance befallen his Horse, he puts in his verdict, saying, it was a great deal of pity that so good a Beast should be disabled, and by degrees insinuates into the Gentlemans acquaintance, desiring him to send for a Farrier, who comes and searches his foot, but finds no cause of Lameness there, whereupon the Gentleman dispairing of his recovery is often pressed by the Jockey to sell him at half the worth, or swap him for some dull Jade, that he or some of his Comrades have near at hand, who having got the Gentlemans Horse, by uncramping or letting loose the vein render him as at first.

3. The Third Cheat they put upon Travellers is this, coming into a Country Inn, their first walk is into the Stable, where taking a view of the Horses, they single out the best for their purpose, demanding of the Hostler, who that fine Horse belongs to,

who

who ignorant of any deſign freely tells them; then they place their Horſes next him, and ſeem only to feed, or rub them down, and order the Hoſtler to fetch a peck of Oats, the which whilſt he is gone to do, they thruſt a ſtone about the bigneſs of a Tennis Ball into his Fundament, one of which they have always ready, it not having been in a quarter of an hour before the Horſe begins to ſweat mightily, and fall a trembling and ſtaring as if his eyes were ready to ſtart out of his head, ſo that a white foam ſoon after covers many places about him, which the Hoſtler obſerving, runs to the Gentleman that owns him, and tells him his Horſe is a dying, at which ſtarting up, he runs to the Stable and finds him in a bad plight, not knowing what to think, or if he do, conjectures he is poiſoned, and in a confuſed hurry enquires for a Farrier or Horſe Doctor, when as Mr. Jockey ſteps in, and asketh what is the matter, as if he poor lifeleſs fellow knew nothing of it, but quickly underſtanding the buſineſs, begins both to pity the Horſe and Gentleman, the former for his miſerable condition, and the latter for the danger he is in of loſing his Horſe, when thus he applies himſelf: Sir, I am ſorry to ſee your Horſe in ſo bad a plight, then puts in to buy him at a venture, live or die, the which if he cannot do handſomely, he undertakes to cure him, telling the Gentleman that though it is not his uſual cuſtom to meddle with, yet he will undertake for four ſhillings to warrant his Life: The Gentleman conſents rather than to loſe a Horſe worth twenty pounds; then for a ſhew he gives him a Drench, and then takes opportunity to withdraw the ſtone, and within half an hours ſpace the Horſe will be perfectly well, and ſo they fob the Ignorant.

F I N I S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Theſe are to give the Reader notice, that we thought not fit to put the ſeveral Cures mentioned in this Addition into the Title Page, by reaſon the whole Book contains the beſt for Practice in the World, as alſo theſe may be accounted moſt infallible.

THE

THE

INDEX,

OR,

TABLE

OF THE

Complete Jockey.

SHEWING

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